NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. Democratic Ratification Meeting at Lancaster, Pa.

THE TALCOTT COURT MARTIAL. Threatened Dissolution of the Canadian Union.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.

SPECIAL SESSION. BY BAIN'S LINE, OFFICE 29 WALL STREET.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Curris, two, to compel the New York and Ericaliroad to stop all their trains at Goshen. setts, for an amendment of the law in relation to life trance companies.

Mr. Bascock reported favorably the bill in relation to be preservation of the public health. Mr. Beach reported an act making appropriations for State prisons.

Mr. Monoan reported complete, with amendment, an act in relation to assessment and collection of taxes in

New York city.

Mr. Caonius reported complete an act in relation to the dealers in second hand articles, and keepers of junk shops, in New York city.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. GEODES called for the consideration of the follow-

Ing resolution:

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, that the Legislature adjourn size die on the first day of July next.

Mr. Cook moved to insert Thursday, the 3d. Adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Cook, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the support of the government for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1,

Committee of the Whole,
Mr. Miller moved to amend by restoring the appropriation of \$9,000 for completing the building for the
Western House of Refuge. Carried
Mr. Gross moved to amend, by striking out the appropriation of \$30,000 for the support of foreign poor.

Mr. Gender moved to amend, by striking out the appropriation of \$30,000 for the support of foreign poor. Carried.

Mr. Dissence moved to amend by striking out the appropriation of \$3.000 to the Genesee Academy. Lost. Mr. Daar moved to amend by inserting \$2,000 to the Gouverneur Academy in St. Lawrence county. Lost. Mr. Daar moved to amend by inserting \$2,000 to the Gouverneur Academy in St. Lawrence county. Lost. Mr. Messcas moved to amend, by adding the foilowing: For completing the three volumes of the Natural History of the State of New-York which have been commenced including the payment of salaries to Professors Hail and Emmons, \$2,500 which salaries shall not exceed \$1,500 each per annum, and be subject to such deductions for absence as the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers; and the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers; and the committee are hereby authorised and required to suspend and terminate any further progress in the above work beyond completing the three volumes above alluded to unless they can contract, as suggested in their report of April 1st, 1851, by the volume. Carried

The report of the committee, as amended, was agreed to when the bill passed.

An act appropriating the revenues of the Literature and United States Deposit Fund was passed.

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\*\*EMIGRANT LAWS AND THE FURLIC HEALTH.\*\*

The bill to amend chapter 483 of the laws of 1847, chapter 350 of the laws of 1849, and chapter 275 of the laws of 1850, concerning passengers coming to the city of New York and the public health.

Mr. Beskana moved to recommit to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, with instructions to amend as follows:

Amend section 1st by adding thereto the words—"No

Mr. Berkman then moved to recommit, with instruc-tions to strike out the 5th section of the bill, which abolishes the office of Physician of the Marine Hospital.

and Morgan—6.

UNION COLLEGE.

On the motion of Mr. Coox,
Resolved, That the commission appointed by the Senate con the 12th of April, 1201, to employ a skillul necountant to camine into the permisry amain of Union College, and report upon the same, be instructed thems lives, or a majority of them, to visit the college, personally to investigate and re-examine the proceedings beyteloftened in relation thereto, and to report to the max Legislature upon the following subjects connected with said college—let. Whether the finds granted by the finter to Union College have been duly applied to the oligects specified in the respective grants.

2d. Whether the permanent funds so granted, remain entire, and are safely invested, 3d, Whether any funds belonging to the College have been applied to any personal purpose by the president or cars other officer or person 4ts. Whether any and what leases have covered in the management of the College and the course of such losses. 5th, Whether the president or other officer has, while in the employment of the ficture of the production of the refresh to a the omployment of the first president or other officer has, while in the employment of the first president or other officer has, while in the employment of the first president or other officer has, while in the employment of the first present of the college and that the commission.

Philip S. Van Rensselaer and bavid Bueil, of Troy, were modded as a Committee of the Regents of the University, to act with Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Albany, in presenting the above inquiry.

The consideration of this report was made a special

The consideration of this report was made a special order for Tuesday evening next.

The Senate then took a recess till four o'clock.

ATTERSOON SESSION.

FOWERS AND DETIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

The Senate passed, in Committee of the Whole, the following bill respecting the powers and duties of State officers, and proceedings against them:—

The people of the State of New York, represented in the Serate and Assembly, do cance as follows:—
See I. Wheneverany daty shall be devoted by law of this State, upon any State officer, or board of officers, no injunction shall be issued to restrain such officer, or board, or any person employed by them, or to prevent the excention of any such law, unless the same be granted by the Saprems Court aitting in the district in which such board shall be located, or such dry shall be required to be performed at a regular for such dry shall be required to be performed at a regular for such dry shall be required to be performed at a regular form of soid court.

See 2. Before bearing any appliestion for an injunction, in the cases specified in the preceding section, at least eight days notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be served on the officer, beard, or persona, against whom the application shall be made; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to appear and defond such officer, beard, or person; and the Covernor may, in his discretion, employ councel to assist the Attorney General in defending such officer, beard, or person; or to appear is his stead, in case of the inability or neglect so to appear and act.

See 3. This critice shall take offect immediately.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, June 28, 1851. THE COLORED ESTIMBATION BILL.

Mr. Services moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the splored Emigration bill. Mr. Wano supported the motion, and hoped it might

not because he was the enemy of the blacks, but because the considered the association which had originated this project as a pseude abolitionat society, and he could not annotion the efforts of any association which inculcated decrines in any wise disrespectful to the institutions of our country.

Mr. Vangue was much surprised at the opposition of Mr Varsum was much surprised at the opposition of his colleague, Mr A. A. Thompson. It was on the contrary, a project which ought to receive his hear y and unqualified sarction. It was a meritorious plan, and even those who were opposed or favorable to the institution of slavery, could support this measure without detriment to the cause he professed to admire or uphoid. No one need hesitate to support this bill for fear of establishing an improper precedent. Fourteen States had already passed resolutions and made appropriations—liberal ones too—in aid of this association.

After some further discussion. Mr. Bian moved the previous question, when the motion to reconsider was lost 48 only baying voted therefor.

There are further discussion or male.

An net to incorporate the Oriental Wharf Company. Faced.

An set to incorporate the Oriental Whirf Company, Fassed.

An set to authorize the formation of a radiroad company, profer the act to regulate the formation of ruch companies, with a less number of stockholders than is required by that act, for the purpose of constructing a radiroad from Hicksville towards fold Springs, in Queens county Passed.

The concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 34 of July, was tabled, 56 to 27.

AS ACT TO PROCUED TESTIMONY IN SURFER.
AS ACT TO PROCUED TESTIMONY IN SURFER.
AS ACT TO PROCUED TESTIMONY IN SURFER.
AS ACT TO PROCUED TO THE TESTIMONY IN SURFER TO THE TESTIMONY IN SURFER TO THE MATTER TO THE TESTIMONY IN SURFER TO THE

title out the first wetten, upon which he arbuilted one remarks, giving the history of the origin of this

project. He thought it an unreasonable and unwarrantable object.

Mr Gleason opposed the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was lost.

The bill was then read a third time and lost—56 to 38.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WHERLER REPORTED CAMBLE CHAMPLAIN.

Mr. WHERLER REPORTED CAMBLE CHAMPLAIN.

A resolution to adjourn at two o'clock to-day, to meet on Monday, at nine o'clock, was adopted.

THIRD READING OF SILLE CONSINUED.

An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonally of the city of New York to raise money by losn, and to create a public fund or stock, to be called Public Building Stock Number Three. Passed.

An act to amend the charter of the village of Lockport. Passed.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, June 28, 1851.

morning as will probably settle it for a year or two. The bill passed in the Senate during the regular session, perthe Canada with the American shore. The Assembly this morning amended the bill, so as to allow the applicants to build piers into the lake—leaving a space of 250 feet for the free passage of vossels. A floating section of a railroad is to be used, instead of a drawbridge, to connect the railroad from St. Johns to Rouse's Point. The Senate will, undoubtedly, concur.

Mr. Gregory's bill passed the House, yesterday, and is now in the hands of the Military Committee. The Senate appropriated the liberal sum of \$15,000, for the benefit of the few brave survivors of the New York Yolunteers who served in the war with Mexico, to be distributed pro rata among them. Its fate is doubtful in the Senate. the Canada with the American shore. The Assembly

Volunteers who retred in the war with Mexico, to be distributed prevate among them. Its fate is doubtful in the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

It is now rendered certain that on Monday or Tuesday, a bill will be introduced re-organizing the Congressional districts. It was so decided in caucus last night. The telegraphic intelligence received this afternoon, that the census returns have not yet been received from the State of California, shows that the authorities here have no data from the Department of the Interior upon which to base a ratio of representation. It is questionable whether the districts can be organized until such ratio is received.

Yesterday a bill was passed in the House, granting a sum of money to the Colonization Sciety, to aid in sending free negroes to Liberia. This morning a motion was made to reconsider the vote. Several speeches were made in support of the motion. It was contended that it was a missionary enterprise, which should only be conducted by voluntary subscriptions; that it would induce the slaveholders to manunit their slaves, on condition that they leave the Southern States, and then the treasury of this State would be drawn upon to send them to Africa, for the benefit of the slaveholders, Mr. A. Smith said, that he may in safety and quite enjoy the benefit of his dargerous property. For his part, if Scuthern people will employ tigers leopards, lions and hyenas to perform those services which might be performed safely with ordinary domestic auimals, let them bear the expenses of protecting thems, were opposed to it—because the people of the State were opposed to it—because the people of the State were opposed to it—because the people of the State were opposed to it—because the people of the State were opposed to it—because the people of the State were opposed to it—because the people of the State were opposed to it—because the people of the State were opposed to it will find whenever they speak out on the subject. The motion to reconsider was lost, and if not arrested in

The majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elec-tions reported in the Senate, in favor of giving Win. J. Gilbert the seat now occupied by Mr. Stanton. No fur-ther action was taken. The question will be taken on Tuesday, if at all.

ther action was taken. The question will be taken on Tuesday, if at all.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate, this morning, agreeing to an adjournment on Thursday next, the 3d of July. There were only two dissenting votes. It was sent to the House, and rejected, two to one, so there is no telling when the Legislature will adjourn. The House is new engaged, under a resolution, on the third reading of bills; and, with or linary industry, their business cannot be completed under two, perhaps three days. Then came the Canal bill, which is expected to occupy two days at least. Then the bills in relation to the duties of State officers and the attorney General. Both houses will take a recess from Thursday until Monday, on account of the 4th of July.

The bill respecting the powers and duties of State officers, passed in committee of the Senate this afternoon, without much opposition from the minority, who, considering it a foregone conclusion, yielded with a tolerable good grace.

CONVICTION FOR PERJURY-RETURN OF THE PRESI-Wassington, June 28, 1851.

Henry Bucto, a German, has been convicted of perjury

in the Criminal Court, for swearing falsely as to the identity of certain frauduler t claimants of land warrants. The President returns to might.

The official census of California has not yet been received—the portion retained being consumed by the late fire. the late fire.

The Republic considers the resolutions adopted by the whigs of Vermont as gratifying signs of tre times.

Arrival of the U. S. Consul of Cape de Verde—Arrest of Ballet Girls.

Among the passengers in the brig Choetaw arrived from Cape de Verde, was Montgomery D. C arker, Eq. U. S. Consul at that place.

Four ballet girls, of the Rousset fromps, were put in jall, yesterday, for refusing to deliver up some drosses alloged to belong to the manager, the girls having been discharged from the company.

Highly Important from Canada.

Highly Important from Canada.

Last night Attorney General La Fontaine made the most important announcement ever made in Parliament since the union of the Provinces, viz., that the French party intend to oppose the secularization of the Protestant clergy receives. The announcement will lead to an agitation for a dissolution of the Union. On four-ten different occasions the representatives of Upper Canada voted for secularizing those revenues; but their effects were neutralized by the nominees of the crown in the other branch of the Legislature, and the rebellion of 3838 was the consequence.

Cause No. 21 was continued to day until the adjournment, and will probably occupy all to morrow.

Destructive Hail Storm. A destructive ball storm occurred on Severa rive near Annapole, on Thursday, doing much injury to the crops. Democratic Ratification Meeting at Lan-

LANCASTER, June 28, 1851. The democratic ratification meeting has confirmed the nominations of the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the

by the National Convention at Baltimore in 1843, and which have sirce been avowed by each succeeding State and county convention.

Hon. James Buchanna made his appearance in the meeting, and was received with great enthusiasm; and after Dr. T. Dunn English, of Philadelphia, had made a few remarks, by request the ex-Secretary of State rose and delivered a very eloquent and effective address, which lasted about fifty minutes, during which he was repeatedly cheered. He began by saying the conventions of both political parties were now over, and each had chosen their standard bearers. The issue was then fairly joined, and the democrats had, this day, assembled to ratify the acts of the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions. He spoke in the highest possible terms of the character and qualifications of the nominees. He denounced, in round terms, the infamous attempt made by certain politicians to injute Judge Campbell as a candidate, because he happened to be a Roman Catholic; and argued if such principles were tolerated and carried out, the destruction of the democratic party must be the consequence. He next adverted to the danger of the Union if the North persisted in resisting the Fugitive Slave law, and quoted the history of the compact between the North and South, and expressed his fears for the safety of the Union, though he hoped the best. He next referred to the possition of South Carolina, and the fixed determination of other Southern States on the subject. After which, he paid his respects to Gov Johnston, and entirely disapproved his course. He insisted that the compromise measures must be carried out, or most directal consequences must inevitably ensue. He consluded his very able and powerful effort by conjuring a benign and merciful Providence to guard the United States from impending dangers now, and in all time to come.

After which three hearty cheers were given, and the meeting separated highly delighted with what they had heard from the great statesman.

MOSTPELIER, June 28, 1851.

Passport Regulations—Important to Americans Visiting Europe.

Barrox, June 28, 1851.

The following letter has been received from J. C. B. Davis, of the United States Legation at London:—

Davis, of the United States Legation at London:

U. S. LEGATION, LONDON, June 19, 1851.

Every applicant for a possport at a logation, if unknown to the minister, the secretary, or the other gentlemen connected with the legation, is required to furnish some proof of his citizenship. The best evidence is a passport from the Department of State, which can be easily obtained before leaving America. Next to that is a passport from the State or local government, which can be exchanged for a United States passport at the legation. In the failure of either of these, gentlemen are sometimes put to trouble to prove their identity. Naturalized citizens, particularly, should bring with them official proof of their citizenship. Those rules have been long in force at this legation, and are strictly observed.

The Russian authorities in London, I am told, refuse to vice passports. I do not know any vay to get a passport for Russia, unless it can be got at the legation in Washington.

The French regulations require the vice of the French

port for Russia, unless it can be got at the legation in Washington.

The French regulations require the vise of the French consul in London on the passports of travellers entering France from England; but many go without it, and have no trouble. If any traveller for France has a passport from Washington, and chooses to run the risk of going without the consul's vise, (for which a fee of about one dellar is charged.) it will not be necessary to come to our legation in London at all.

Travellers will do well immediately on arriving in Lendon to have their passports put in order for such pactic of the continent as they propose visiting, and to observe a similar rule throughout their travels. It will certainly save a great deal of hurry probably a great deal of expense, and possibly vexatious delay.

A register of Americans arriving here is kept at Cappas's news room, and Charling Cross.

The Talcott Court Martial.

The Talcott Court Martial.

Washington, June 23, 1851.

The court assembled at the usual hour.

Morris Adler testified:—Was Clerk of the Ordnance Bureau, from 1831; Dr. Carmiebael cailed on him November eighth, for a list of the prices of shot hitherto fornished to that bureau; he gave such list, which he believed perfect, until shortly afterwards, when he found that the shot was furnished at lower prices by a Philadelphis firm; he mentioned the circumstances to General Talcott, who seemed vexed at the omission and at the furnishing of such a list at all; Gen. T. directed witness to inform Cedonel Ruger of the prices of the shot furnished from Philadelphia.

Captain Maynadier re-examined—He stated that the manner of purchasing ordnance supplies was by orders approved by General Talcott, he recollects but one written contract during his connection with the Bureau; it was made when Mr. Wilkins was Secretary of War, and was written in triplicate; orders were the usual mode; written contracts were the exception.

The witness gave forther answers relative to his former testimony, as did also Mr. Anderson, but nothing additional of importance was produced.

The court then adjourned.

Advices from Santa Fe—Rise of the Missourt
River—Death by Cholera.

Sr. Locus, June 23, 1851.

An engineer attached to the Boundary Commission,
and Mr. Duncan and lady, of New York, have arrived a:
Independence.
Large bodies of friendly Indians are encamped on the
Arkaness, waiting to go over to the general convention

Large bodies of friendly Indians are encamped on the Arkansas, waiting to go ever to the general convention of Indians at Fort Laramie, next August.

The elections in New Mexico are over. The Legislature was to meet next June. H. N. Smith was elected to the Senate. Much indignation was excited on account of his rejection as Secretary of New Mexico.

A large body of Indians of the Ficos, it was feared would attack traits a of traders. They were watched by two or three companies of dragoons. Many traders were met all along the route, by Col. Summer's command.

At Plum Bule much sickness prevailed, five or six dying daily.

At Plum Bute Buch active and adding daily.

The choiers has abated at Independence, but is prerailing at Westport.

The Miscouri river is again rising, and overflowing its
banks. Our whole levee is covered with water still.

Nathan Ames, pork dealer, died of choiers this morn-

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEITION AT RICHMOND —HEALTH
OF NEW ORLEANS—THE UNION MEETING IN SAVANNAH, ETC.

BATTELON OF 1851

NAH, ETC.

Barrisone June, 23, 1861.

The New Orleans mail is through.

The Richmond papers contain glowing accounts of the reception of the Freedent, particularly by the convention. The reception at Fredericksburg to day was also very enthusiastic.

The Farquine says that New Orleans, at the present time, is unusually healthy.

The Union meeting, at Savannah, on Tuesday night, was large and enthusiastic.

Violent Thunder S. orm.

A violent Faunder storm passed over leverity and Selem last evening, the wind ble wing alone a toroacto. The lightning struck one of the right beards of the Eastern Hallroad in North Beverity and schattered one of the poets. It also passed along the telegraph wire several hundred feet each way, spilling the poets and destroying the invaluation.

In the case of the "state of New Grey ag vinst Lambert Nerton, David Sanderson, and others," at the Citemit Court at Morristown, on the 2th inst. Judge Ogden delivered the following charge, for which we had not room in Thurssay's impression:—

Gentlemen of the Jury—The seriousness of this issue requires that you should fully understand the import of the terms employed by the State in framing a legal used in the ordinary intercourse of me, and in common parlance, which implies no criminal intent, and the same language, when embodied in a penal enactment, taken with the context, in defining and declaring an offence against the public, involves the presence of a corrupt and wicked purpose. The term compirator present and the charge of conspiracy is calculated to preposess public sentiment with a foregone conclusion of criminality. To conspiracy, per si, is an agreement between one or more persons—a concurrence to reach purposes. A conspiracy, it law, is "an agreement between one or more persons—a concurrence to reach purposes. A conspiracy, it law, is "an agreement between two or more persons—a concurrence to reach purposes. A conspiracy, it law, is "an agreement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act, with an eril lintent." Parties cannot legally be convicted of the crime of conspiracy, unless they be proved, beyond question, to have entered into an unholy concert to do an unlawful thing. The testiment of a consideration, based upon previously well spent lives, and to satisfy impartial, unprejudiced, intelligent and consciention, in the contract of contract of a consideration, based upon previously well spent lives, and to satisfy impartial, unprejudiced, intelligent and consciention, in the contract of contract of a contract of contract of a contract of the cont

good character should stand him is hand in his hour of peril. A man, with a well earned high reputation for integrity and elevated bearing in the circles in which he moves, though poor in worldly estate, is rich in a valuable acquisition, which should aid him beyond the power of gold or silver, in the hour of adversity and accusation, while he whose "good name" is gone, "is poor, poor, indeed." You, gentlemen, are to judge, upon a view of this whole case whether these defendants, whose characters had been previously unblemished, have or have not committed the offence for which they have here been called upon to answer. The facts of the case being before you.

ed upon to answer. The facts of the case being before you, and the law settling the character of the indictation, it remains for you to determine upon the whole evidence and circumstances, whether the defendants had any criminal design in taking Mr. Sanderson's name from the note. Suppose that they had been indicted upon the sixty-inith set of the Revised Statutes, found in page 27, for destroying the endorsements of 4r. Sanderson's number those notes is there sufficient evidence before you to carry clear conviction to your minds that they maliciously setted in that matter with intent to prejudice, by are, damage, or defraud the bank, or any other parent. The learned Judge them entired into a statument of the charge against the defendants, the nature of the case, and recognizated the testimony Re also adverted to the objections to the indictaent, and said they were untenable; and then proceeded—There is no proof of any agreement, gentlement, excipating the resolution passed on the night of the solution of testober. It is true that there of the directors were that day in New York, but that fact alone is not evidence of any corrupt design. A witness has also proved that he heard talk at the hotel in Gourilandt street; but that conversation was rather directed towards the saving of the bank than the defrauding of the stockholders. That there was any agreement, therefore, at New York, between those three defendants, does not appear, unless you come to the conclusion that the set enarged in the indictinent was done when they returned to Morriston, in it is a misfortune that the State found it necessary to involve all the parties in the indictment, so as that one could not will be a harsh, conclusion. Two of them came up in a wagon; Od. Thompson armained behind. Way did he does I to a misfortune that the State found it necessary to involve all the parties in the indictment, so as those one could not up to a superson the surface of the bank, and updated and the store of the face of appreciation of the contrast, the pa

on the morning of the 31st, for payment of its bills, that they expected by the cars a gentleman from New York, who would make everything straight—was this the directors paid themselves, and took all the available funds? The directors all remained there, and no doubt waited with anxiety, till they received a letter that E. A. Thompson would not come, and that here and out waited with anxiety, till they received a letter that E. A. Thompson would not come, and that he had gone to Cincinnati to look after the affairs of the bank there, and left them here to do the best they could. They at once changed their minds about the man, and they took it for granted that the bank would fall. But it is said they take anything that was not their own? If they paid themselves first, however open this might be to criticism, in a moral and honorable point of view, it does not amount to a criminal offence in itself. It is only a civil injury. It is not a crime per se, unless it is a part of a precedent plan, though it must be confessed it was imprudent under the circumstances. If is true the minority of etockholders were entitled to minute you necessarily believe, or can you rationally infer, that those persons, having each, within a few short weeks, individually sworm that he would do and perform "all the duties assigned to him as a director—that he would not do or suffer any fraud or embestiement of the property of the bank, or of any person chaling therewith," intended, in the proceedings of the 30th of Oct. 1549, to prejudice or defraud any bill holder or other receditor of that institution? If the whole case dilignally examined, and carefully (nay, may I not say, to a picked jury of Christian men, payerfully) scarned, does not produce that conviction on your minds, the present indiction to the produce of the motive of the defendants. The action was for the motive of the defendants. The action was fraudulent, malicious sonospiracy, an agreement to do that act cannot be situated our penal code, or it was fraudulent, malicious

sach bound discharge of this most important duty, to such with sulfaction to yourselve, a variety with pilled come criminality to their families, and enable them to past the ramalit, of their days with uplifted come interactions are interested to the past the ramality of their families, and enable them to past the ramality of their families, and enable them to great the property of the Mayority of the States are, which country, the length is the commission of a threat the families whith the sacratic states and threat Britain dated August 6, 185; charge the darkensiants whith an ananit upon the sacratic states and threat Britain dated August 6, 185; charge the darkensiants whith an ananit upon the sacratic the property of her Mayority, duren Vistority, duren Vistority, and the property of her Mayority, duren Vistority of the Mayority, duren Vistority, duren Vistority, duren Vistority, and the more so that the sacratic the property of her Mayority, duren Vistority, d

lings sterling, a the Commissioner —I can't be mistaken in the city of the prisoner; I have known him four years!

of the conversation between the men, and I want to

court of Americans in the State of Maine, I was subsequently taken up, even when an American soldier, without protection or assistance from officers of the United States army, but was left individually to buffer the storm. I wil deplore my fate the more should the authorities and ettiens of this country coincide in their opinion in giving me up again to the courtel of England; but then, and not till then, would my wretchedness be complete, as the military authorities there would not be guided or swayed by just or honorable motives, but would revengefully and syrannically make a living example of me, by sentencing me to transportation, deubtless for my future life.

Mr. Edwards said that he need not trouble the Commissioner with any observations, as the matter was quite plain and distinct and he would particularly refrain from doing so, as the accused was without professional savice. He (Mr. Edwards) find taken down some anathrities, which he would hand to the Court. The prisoner very preparly remarked that in the State of Maine they could not hold him under the Ashburton treaty, because stealing does not come under the treaty, though robbery coos, and the robbery consists in the prisoner's taking the knife and keys from the person of the cryporal. Mr. Edwards then said that the accused had shown himself to be a shrewd and intelligent man, and no lawyer could have defended him better than he had defended himself.

The accused again expressed a hope that he would not be decred to the tyranny from which he had escaped; he came to this country with a desire to advance himself in life, accuring to his energies and his abilities; he would work to gain a position, but when he found himself without clothes, and unable to present that appearance which was necessary to gain admission into the merenatile community, he resolved to entire for five years in the country of his adoption, and by frugality and abstemicuness. save as much means as would enable him to present himself competent to fill.

The Commissioner reserved h

Before Judge Paine

June 25 — Nevell, Streterant and others, vs. George B.

Brasene—This suit is brought for not giving a note, which, as the complainant alleges, the defendant agreed to give upon the sale and delivery to him of a carge of red ash cond, of about 200 tons, in July, 1849, the price of the seal was \$4 80 per ton. The vessel containing the ceal was taken by plaintiff a sgent to the foot of Seventh atreet E. R. The defendant after taking out between twenty and thirty tons of the soal, became disastinged with the quality, and gave notice to the agant of plaintiffs, that he declined to take the coal, as it was mixed and of an interior description. The main question on the trial was as to the character and quality of the coal, the testimony being very condicting. Adjourned.

Before Hon, Judge Mason.

Before Hon. Judge Mason.

Jeng 27.—John Wood vs. Wos. McCros.—This was an action for \$71.72 balance of account alleged to be due the plaintiff by the defendant. The plaintiff, it appears, is a taker and a member of the Baxber Guards, and supplied that body with military clothes to the amount of \$256,41, of which sum the balance new sought remains unpaid and he sues the defendant as the Captain of the company. It is also contended, as the part of the plaintiff, that Captain McCros promised to pay the balance. The defence is that the Gaedant did not order the clother; that the Guards were liable as a company, and that Captain McCros was not hable. Verdict for plaintiff, \$75.75.

The trial term was then adjourned for the month. [The generalizer in for the hearing of appeals from orders much on non-zumerated motions will be held on the first Tuesday of September next.]

New York - End of missed with costs.

June 17 - Second M. Thompson vs. the Mayer, 4r., of New York - End dimissed with costs.

Sowers Leathban vs. the Mayer, 4r. - Judgment research, and new trial ordered at the Special Term, with tests to ablie the event of the unit.

Mercys W. Therefor vs. the Bank of the State of New York, - Judgment at the Special Term reversed, and judgment to be entered dismissing the complaint.

However W. Beckerik vs. th. Dank of the State of New York, - Judgment at the Special Term reformed with costs, can describe a Mary, from Judgment at the Special Term affirmed, with costs of the the dentering to the district of the description of the first in the denter to the second costs in either in the time at the costs. Pair re Judges Sandford, Duor and Campbell.

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